

THE GLEICHEN CALL.

ADVOCATE A CHANGE

FARMERS STRONG FOR GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP

The Elevator Commissions Concludes Sittings at Regina—Resolution Submitted, Asking the Commission to Provide a System of Grain Handling to Insure Grain Reaching Ultimate Market in Good Condition.

Regina, Sask.—The elevator commission concluded their sittings in Regina and will proceed no further this week to hold sittings as already announced. The principal witness at the final session here was T. Coulin, representing the Newbury Grain Grower's association. Mr. Coulin presented a resolution from that organization embodying their views generally on the elevator question. The resolution asked the commission to provide a system of grain handling that would insure grain reaching its ultimate market in the same or better condition than when delivered by the farmers. They did not believe that any system which by farmers would supply 25 per cent of the cost would be a success. They considered the elevator commission would have no difficulty in making a government system of elevators pay as the loyalty of farmers to their own institutions had been proved. A clause should be inserted, however, in the act taxing those farmers who took their wheat to private instead of government elevators.

Mr. Coulin, in explanation of the resolution and in answer to questions, said he did not think that the co-operation system would be a success as it would only benefit nearby farmers. He believed the farmers would be willing for the government to keep screenings.

A. Hamilton, of Indian Head, presented to the commission a plan for a \$3,000 elevator with a capacity of about 12,000 bushels, containing eight bins. Such an elevator, he thought, might be built and used by eight farmers.

Hudson Bay Survey

Ottawa.—The Canadian government steamer Stanley will start this week for Hudson Bay with two parties to make hydrographic surveys at Port Nelson and Fort Churchill. The report of these surveys will determine the deep water terminus of the Hudson Bay railroad, the first contract of which will shortly be let by the Canadian government.

W. J. Stewart, head of the Canadian Hydrographic Survey, will have charge of the work, which will be divided between two parties, one under H. B. Parmenter and the other under A. A. Bachand. One party is to be assigned to Churchill and the other to Nelson. As the approach to Nelson will have to be charted for ten or fifteen miles out owing to the presence of sand bars, a schooner has been secured at Halifax and will be once sent in for use at that point.

Mr. C. W. Chapman does not expect so far from shore, and the party at this point will make it base of operations on land and work from small boats and launches.

It is expected that the surveys will be completed this summer. The work of charting the Hudson Bay and Hudson Straits will be undertaken later. A special steamer will have to be secured for this.

Russia Fears German Forces

St. Petersburg.—Many rumors are in circulation respecting the situation in Poland. Everyone in this city is startled by the hurry with which \$4,000,000 has been voted by the duma to build barracks in that country. It is observed also that great haste is being shown in making the Finnish railway system correspond with that in Russia, which is wide gauge, so that trains from this country can go straight into Finland without change.

The Russian government knows well, it is said, that no armed rising is to be feared in Finland, and that the worst to be expected is passive resistance. Hence there are various conjectures respecting these warlike steps.

Many are convinced that Finland is being fortified thus, and turned into a military camp because the government fears a German invasion.

As Russia is without a fleet, say the alarmists, the nation is at Germany's mercy, and not only must fortify the Finnish coast, but in the future must have its anti-Russian interferences in Persia as one of the reasons for the government adopting the new policy with which it is credited.

Archbishop Bourne Joy

London.—Archbishop Bourne received the following cable from the Archbishop of Montreal: "Canadian Catholics are overjoyed at Asquith's announcement. We are confident the house will modify the declaration, and hope the Eucharistic Congress may acknowledge the event."

Should Go to Canada

Bristol.—Alderman Twiss, of Bristol, who arrived on the Royal George, said every business man ought to go to Canada, then they would realize the greatness of the country, and how eager Canadians are to deal with British houses.

Were Real Epicureans

Paris.—At a banquet in Paris the other day, the menu included an omelette of ostrich egg, pythons, alligator, gazelles and porcupines. Several women were induced to try python ragout, which they pronounced delicious.

Clarkson Sees Premier Sifton

Edmonton.—Vermilion Conservative has nominated John Clarke, a prosperous farmer of that district, to contest the riding against Premier Sifton on June 29 in the by-election.

NEW GROUPING OF POWERS

Plot to Smash British-French-Russian Entente—Chancellories are Watching New King

Vienna.—The death of King Edward VII. is bringing changes in European politics which it is feared may result in serious international complications. The radically new grouping of the powers and the intrigues on the Cretan question clearly indicate what is going on.

Germany and Austria, which have always carefully refrained from taking an open part in the delicate controversy between Turkey and Greece concerning the sovereignty over Crete, are believed here to be bent on disrupting the harmony of the four protective powers. England, France, Russia and Italy. Influential Vienna and Budapest newspapers closely connected with the foreign office are indulging in violent articles urging Turkey in plain language to make war on Greece and smash it, thereby destroying the unity of these four powers and ultimately getting rid of their troublesome supervision and control.

Behind all this, however, there is a deeper plot to destroy the Anglo-French entente. Intrigues with this end in view have been steadily pursued in Austria and Germany during the past two years, and special efforts are now going on to sow distrust by suggestions that England's Cretan policy is dictated by the hope of acquiring a naval station in Suda bay.

Hence while the momentary danger of a Turco-Greek war seems slight, the European situation is delicate, and developments are awaited with the greatest anxiety. The continental cabinets are watching the British foreign policy with the utmost keenness to obtain some clue as to the political sagacity of the new monarch.

Canada Adopted The Best Plan

Victoria, B. C.—"Naval and military men in England generally approve the action of the Canadian government in undertaking to establish a navy of their own," said Commodore C. J. Eyres, in a recent interview. Commodore Eyres is here with his family on his way to assume command of the China station.

Continuing, he said: "If it was a matter of getting the best results within a set period it might have been better to have handed over a lump sum for expenditure in the old country, where naval problems have been studied for generations, but that is not considered in the old land the best way to work out the salvation of the empire. After all, the making of a navy does not depend upon the number of ships built, but upon the imperial spirit of the people. To develop this spirit Canada has adopted the best means and naval experts in England are agreed that it would be better for her if all the dominions had decided not only to build their ships, but to have control of them after they are built. This is simply an expression of what I know to be the opinion of a majority of the naval and military men with whom I have come in contact."

Scott's Antarctic Dash Begins

London.—England's dash for the south pole began in earnest when the Terra Nova, the ship at is to carry the Scott expedition into the Antarctic, sailed for New Zealand. Captain Scott will leave on a liner to join the boat in New Zealand.

Thousands crowded the pier at Cardiff and cheered the ship as the sailors wore led us into the ropes that released her for what may be the most memorable voyage ever undertaken by British seamen. All the officials of the city were present and hundreds of women came to bid the vessel God-speed. There was tearful leave-taking of families, but all the men seemed anxious to get away, as they worked with a vim that betokened success. The stay at New Zealand will be a short one.

Just before the ship left Scott said:

"The result of all the anxiety and hard work of the past months has been to get together men and equipment such as have never been excelled in any past expedition. I cannot tell you how satisfactory it is to see the Terra Nova off."

"I have tried to make this expedition an empire expedition. We have not left out Canada for Mr. Wright; at my side, is a native of Toronto. We have others from Australia, and others from New Zealand. I think we have collected a very representative gathering of the men of our race."

Limiting Armaments

London.—The movement in America towards the preservation of the peace of the world, and the limitation of armaments, to which James Bryce, the British ambassador at Washington, has specially drawn the attention of the British government, formed the subject of a question to Sir Edward Grey in the house of commons recently.

"I need not say," replied the foreign secretary, "that the government will follow the discussions with interest, but until we know what effect will be given to them by the house of representatives and the senate of the United States, it would be premature to take steps towards a realization of the project."

In Search of Missionaries

Toronto.—Rev. James Woodsworth, D.D., superintendent of missions in western Canada, was a caller at the Methodist foreign missionary office. He is on his way to England to secure young men to fill vacancies on the home mission fields in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and stated that seventy men are required. This is the fifth time for him to go to the old land for this purpose. Sixty men were secured by him last year.

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1,100 Michel Miners Idle

Nelson, B.C.—Michel mines have been idle for the past few days on account of trouble with air compressors, about 1,100 men are affected.

APPROVES ROUTE MAPS

PINE PASS RAILWAY PLANS ARE APPROVED

Other Roads Occupy Sufficient Divergent Territory to Permit of Route for Pine Pass Railway, and are Compelled to Give Right-of-Way—G. T. P. and C. P. R. Branch Lines in Alberta are Also Approved.

Ottawa.—Hon. Geo. P. Graham has approved the route map of the Pine Pass railway company from a point where its line from Edmonton westernly crosses the Athabasca river to Fort George in British Columbia.

From the same point the C.N.R. had its route approved to Dunvegan. From Edmonton to the Athabasca river the G.T.P., under another charter, had a route map approved, and westernly from that crossing to connect with its main line in British Columbia.

Westerly from the crossing of the Athabasca river the Pine Pass railway company will make extensive improvements on their main line between Winnipeg and Edmonton this summer. The road will be thoroughly ballasted and laid with big iron rails now in use. There are twelve steam shovels now working in gravel pits west of Winnipeg, and three more will be put to work shortly. Heavy steel has been laid from Fort William to Winnipeg, and will now be continued westward with all possible speed.

By a special provision in the Pine Pass charter, and a similar special provision in the charter controlled by the G. T. P., either of these roads is compelled to allow the other right of way where it is not possible to have two. This applies on the proposed routes of these two roads from Edmonton westerly to the Athabasca river, but as the G.T.P. has a subsidy for 110 miles the Pine Pass people will urge that this distance be built this year or that the subsidy be transferred to the Pine Pass railway company at the next session. In the meantime the two companies will negotiate.

The Grand Trunk Pacific branch line from the main line down to Pembina on the Little Pembina river was approved, as were also the following lines of the Canadian Pacific: Sdgwick, Ellersdale branch, Weyburn, Lethbridge line; Canadian Northern extension and the revision of the Maryland-Lethbridge extension and the revision of the Canadian Northern main line west of Edmonton.

Fierce Forest Fire in the Far North

Athabasca Landing.—A fierce forest fire swept the district in the vicinity of the junction of the Lesser Slave river and the Athabasca recently, destroying thousands of dollars' worth of standing timber, hay and settler's buildings. The fire started on the south side of the Athabasca river, and driven by a terrific gale, jumped the river, which is fully a quarter of a mile wide, and continued no toward licking up every stick of timber in its path. Settlers on the north side of the river confidently expected that the fire would burn itself out at the river, and as a matter of fact it succeeded in jumping the river on the opposite point. This was at Mirror Landing, seventy miles up the Athabasca river from here, at the mouth of the Lesser Slave river. It is there that the new government telegraph station, on the line being run from Edmonton to Peace River crossing by way of Athabasca Landing and Grouard, which is at the west end of Lesser Slave Lake, is located. Mirror Landing is also the farthest up-river point to which the Northland Sun, of the Northern Navigation Company's line, proceeds, and the company has a large warehouse there. The government telegraph station was destroyed, but by a strange and remarkable freak of the fire, the warehouse of the steamship company escaped entirely.

C.N.R. Is Bound to Get Through

Calgary.—"All our work is tied up this side of the Red Deer river," said Mr. Macleod, general manager of the Canadian Northern railway, when interviewed as to the effect that the injunction recently obtained by the C. P. R. company would have on the operations of the C. N. R.

"We hope, however," he continued, "to have it dissolved when it comes up for argument before the court in Calgary this week, so that work can be pushed ahead. We had no trouble until we started grading on this side of the Red Deer, and for forty miles the C. N. R. survey is up the valley of the Rosebud river, and the work does not in any way interfere with the C. P. R. irrigation projects. We are going to do everything possible so as not to damage any of the irrigation ditches."

The only reason that I can see for the issuing of the injunction is to delay the arrival of the C. N. R. into Calgary. It will, however, have a contrary effect, if we get the injunction dissolved, as it will have a tendency to spur us on to greater exertions to get the road completed as early as possible."

82,000,000 Hotel for Winnipeg

Winnipeg.—The Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Pacific railways will use the new Union depot here commencing on July 15. The arrangements were made the other day when the contractors were instructed to have the baggage, ticket and waiting rooms ready by that date. The Canadian Northern will erect a two million dollar hotel in close proximity to the depot, and it is understood work on this structure will be started this year. The Union depot will not be completed until Christmas, apart from the premises into which the railroads will move next month.

Suing the C.P.R. for Delaying Funeral

Wetaskiwin.—Because the Canadian Pacific railway, through a blunder on the part of some of their trainmen, failed to deliver the body of J. H. Miner, from Revelstoke, to Bawlf, Alta., at the hour set, thereby causing painful inconvenience to the bereaved parents, and because, when the body was delivered 24 hours late, it was in a badly decomposed state, Mrs. V. Miner is suing the railway company in the Wetaskiwin courts, for \$5,000 in one of the most unique actions ever brought to a Canadian court.

China Wants to Know

Pekin.—Persistent reports that Russia is mobilizing a division of troops at Kialkha, on the mongolian border, have prompted China to inquire whether it is true, and if so, what is its purpose. The Russian legation claims all knowledge of any such movement.

The reports emanate from Tokio, and are, it is asserted, based on confidential advices to the Japanese war department from its military agents in Siberia.

German Kaiser is Laid up Once More

Potsdam.—Emperor William, who was recently inconvenienced by an abrasion on the right wrist, is now troubled with an abrasion on the inside of the right knee. It was produced by horseback riding, and caused his Majesty to abandon his purpose of witnessing today's manoeuvres at Deboriz.

Will Bridge Mission Pass

Ottawa.—Tenders have been called by the department of railways for a bridge across the Saskatchewan river at the Pass Mission. They must be in by July. It is probable that when Laurier and Graham complete their western tour early in September, the minister of railways will visit the pass.

1,100 Michel Miners Idle

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SPEAKS WELL OF CANADA

Earl Grey Says People in Canada Believe in Themselves and Their Future

Cape Breton.—Immediately on landing Earl Grey was surrounded by eager reporters, but he had his own agenda, the fire of questions with frank, good humor and a subtle avoidance of controversial subjects. He said he had a delightful voyage on a most comfortable ship. The development of Canada is proceeding as hand as it can go, the maritime provinces being as good for immigration as the northwest.

"Prospects were never brighter," the governor-general said. "Why don't you come and see the country. You cannot understand it until you visit it, and when you have visited it once you won't be happy until you have seen it a dozen times."

Grey added that the Canadians were pleased with the present class of immigrants. He was finally asked about the imperial spirit in Canada.

"The imperial spirit is all right in Canada," he answered, "why are you more imperial than you are. I wish you would come to Toronto and see the Empire Day celebrated as I saw it, then you would know what I mean. People in Canada believe in themselves and in their future as part of the empire."

Canadian Northern to Improve Line

Winnipeg.—The Canadian Northern railway company will make extensive improvements on their main line between Winnipeg and Edmonton this summer. The road will be thoroughly ballasted and laid with big iron rails now in use. There are twelve steam shovels now working in gravel pits west of Winnipeg, and three more will be put to work shortly.

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"One explanation is that the men were deported because they came under contract labor. Lord Strathcona, on being interviewed, doubted this, but said he had every confidence in the immigration authorities at Quebec.

London.—The experiences at Quebec

WORKERS SENT BACK

DEPORTATION OF IMMIGRANTS CAUSES TROUBLE

Thirteen Workers Engaged by Holsey Firm at Paris, Ont., Were Sent Back by Immigration Officers—They Had a Combined Capital of \$33 and Required \$267 to Get Through the Bars—Lord Strathcona Interviewed.

London.—The experiences at Quebec of thirteen immigrants engaged by a holsey firm at Paris, Ont., are causing considerable comment and commotion here. The men say they were detained for a whole week at the immigration hospital, and although possessing considerable money, their letters and telegrams to the firm in question were not sent.

Finally, without any explanation, they were deported. The men also say that the Pauls firm sub equeably informed them that they had sent \$26 to the immigration officers for their release, but the money was returned with the intimation that the men were being sent on.

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THE FIRST WOMAN

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Come In and SEE
OUR STOCK OF GROCERIES, CROCKERY,
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THE GLEICHEN CALL

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W. PARK EVANS.

Publisher and Proprietor.

Gleichen, Alberta, June 16, 1910

What The Crops

Look Like Now

Mr. P. J. Umbricht Shows a Reporter over a Number of Farms

On Thursday morning of last week our friend P. J. Umbricht drove up to the Call office door and announced that he had just returned from a tour of the country north of town. Mr. Umbricht being noted as one of the best and most enterprising farmers in the district, it took but few moments to get him into his car and go.

In a mile and a half we were slowing up to have a peep at Roldi, Umbricht's grain fields and then on to the farm of Mr. W. C. Campbell, from whom we got a grand view of the land and the reporter was more than pleased to feast his eyes on the miles and miles of green grain fields.

Indeed there was so much green to be seen and the reporter was more than pleased to learn that the wonder was why the town folks kicking back for rain? On we went to F. J. Umbricht's farm, where the reporter was pleased to find that the west was peeling his barns that really looked splendidly consistent with the grain fields he had just started on in. Over the big hill and more big fields of green grain green grain green grain.

Mr. Umbricht, A. D. Shantz, and Mr. Campbell were all exceptionally good, but Jas. Walker was not quite so good at present, but he is a good man and a new boy is just getting started, although it may be said he is not quite so promising fields.

W. C. Payne also got a good start on his place and had some good looking crops. Further on we stopped at the farm of Mr. Umbricht, where the grain fields were as well as ever, and the grain fields that were not far away were inspected.

Mr. Umbricht's grain fields were northward again, but Mr. Kirsten had some good looking grain although he is not a good farmer.

When we came to a quarter section of fall wheat owned by Mr. Cranfill, we found the grain was not quite so good as we had expected.

Mr. Cranfill is a good man and the reporter was pleased to find that he had a good crop of grain.

Next comes a fine crop of wheat the owner of which was not bad, but he was told that he had a good crop of grain.

M. Allen comes next and he has a big acreage of green grain that he is not a good farmer, but the reporter which he can irrigate from four different points.

He did not think his grain needed water yet and was not irrigating.

From there on there is little grain but still we can see the grain fields are all correct.

Next comes a fine crop of wheat the owner of which was not bad, but he was told that he had a good crop of grain.

M. Umbricht is a thorough hard liver in everything contenting himself and systematically all the time with his farm activities.

After feeding his horse he proceeded to say that the reason he built his barn was that he might unload his hay and grain into the barn on the topside and let the grain run from the top of the barn to the wagon on the other side when ever he chose to market it.

He had a plenty of grain and for his numerous vehicles.

Then he said: "Come and I will show you how I have solved the elevator problem. I have a large wall fence field, where the irrigation ditch flowed through one end and the grain was gathered and stored in a large garden.

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Then he said: "Come and I will show you how I have solved the elevator problem. I have a large wall fence field, where the irrigation ditch flowed through one end and the grain was gathered and stored in a large garden.

M. Umbricht is a thorough hard liver in everything contenting himself and systematically all the time with his farm activities.

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THE GLEICHEN CALL.

The BLACK BAG

By Louis Joseph Vance

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(Continued.)

In the course of time this inertia where he had looked for action, this dull suspense when he had forecast interesting developments, wore upon the watcher's nerves and made him at once impatient and suspicious. Now that he had begun to doubt he conceived it as quite possible that Mrs. Hallam, who was capable of anything, should have stolen out of the cab by the other and to him in invisible door. To resolve the matter finally he took advantage of the darkness, turned up his coat collar, hunched up his shoulders, hid his hands in pockets, pulled the visor of his cap well forward over his eyes and slouched past the door.

Mrs. Hallam sat within. He could see her profile clearly silhouetted against the light. She was bending forward and staring fixedly out of the window across the driveway. Mental calculations calculated the direction of her gaze, then moved away and followed it with his own eyes and found himself staring at the facade of a third rate hotel. Above its roof the gilded letters of a sign, catching the illumination from below, spelled out the title of "Hotel du Commerce."

Mrs. Hallam was interested in the Hotel du Commerce?

Thoughtfully Kirkwood fell back to his former point of observation, now the richer by another object of suspicion, the hostelry. Mrs. Hallam was waiting and, watching for some one to enter or to leave that establishment. It seemed a reasonable inference to draw. Well, then, so was Kirkwood no less than the lady. He deemed it quite conceivable that their objects were identical.

He started to beguile the time by wondering what she would do if—

Of a sudden he abandoned this line of speculation and, catching his breath, held it, almost afraid to credit the truth that for once his anticipations were being realized under his very eyes.

Against the lighted doorway of the Hotel du Commerce the figures of two men were momentarily sketched as they came hurriedly forth, and of the two one was short and stout and even at a distance seemed to bear himself with an accent of assertiveness, while the other was tall and heavy of shoulder.

Side by side they marched in step across the embankment to the head of the quay gangway, descending without pause to the landing stage. Kirkwood, hanging breathlessly over the guard rail, could hear their footfalls ringing in hollow rhythm on the planks of the inclined way, could even discern Calendar's unlovely profile in dim relief beneath one of the waterside lights, and he recognized unmistakably Mulready's deep voice, grumbling inarticulately.

At the outset he had set after them with intent to accost Calendar, but their pace had been swift and his irresolute. He hung fire on the issue, dreading to reveal himself, unable to decide which were the better course—to pursue the men or to wait and discover what Mrs. Hallam was about. In the end he waited and had his disappointment for recompense.

For Mrs. Hallam did nothing intelligible. Had she driven over to the hotel hard upon the departure of the men he would have believed that she was seeking Dorothy and would, furthermore, have elected to crowd their interview if she succeeded in obtaining one with the girl. But she did nothing of the sort. For a time the farce remained, it had been ever since stopping; then, evidently abashed by his farce, the driver straightened up, knocked out his pipe, disengaged reins and whip and wheeled the equipage back on the way it had come, disappearing in a dark side street leading eastward from the embankment.

Kirkwood was then, to believe that Mrs. Hallam, having taken all that trouble and having waited for the two adventurers to appear, had been content with sight of them. He could hardly believe that of the woman—it wasn't like her.

He started across the driveway after the farce, but it was lost in a tangle of side streets before he could make up his mind whether it was worth while chasing or not, and, pondering the woman's singular action, he retraced his steps to the promenade rail.

Presently he told himself he understood. Dorothy was no longer of her father's party. He had a suspicion that Mulready's attitude had made it seem advisable to Calendar either to leave the girl behind in England or to segregate her from his associates in Antwerp. If not lodged in another quarter of the city or left behind she was probably traveling on ahead to a destination which he could by no means guess. And Mrs. Hallam was looking for the girl. If there were really jewels in that gladstone bag Calendar would naturally have had no hesitation about intrusting them to his daughter's care, and Mrs. Hallam avowedly sought nothing else. How the woman had found out that such was the case Kirkwood did not stop to reckon unless he explained it on the proposition that she was a person of remarkable address. It made no matter one way or the other. He had

lost Mrs. Hallam, but Calendar and Mulready could put his finger on. They had undoubtedly gone off on the Athene to confer again with Stryker—that was, unless they proposed sailing on the brigantine, possibly at turn of tide that night.

Paulie gripped his soul and shook it, as a terrier shakes a rat, when he conceived this frightful proposition.

In his confusion of mind he evolved spontaneously an entirely new hypothesis. Dorothy had already been spirited aboard the vessel; Calendar and his confederates, delaying to join her from enigmatic motives, were now aboard, and presently the word would be, "Up anchor and away!"

"Were they again to elude him? Not, he swore, if he had to swim for it! And he had no wish to swim. The clothes he stood in with what was left of his self-respect, were all that he could call his own on that side of the North sea. Not a bouton on the Scheidt would so much as consider accepting three English pennies in exchange for boat hire. In brief, it began to look as if he were either to swim or to steal a boat.

"Upon such slender threads of circumstance depends our boasted mortal health. In one fleeting minute Kirkwood's conception of the law of mine and thine, his foundations already insidiously undermined by a series of cumulative misfortunes, toppled crashing to its fall and was not



Kirkwood kept at a discreet distance. He was wholly unconscious of the change. Beneath him, in a space between the quay and land by the gangway, a number of rowboats, a putative score, lay moored for the night and gently rubbing against each other with the soundless lift and fall of the river. For all that Kirkwood could determine to the contrary, the lot lay at the mercy of the public. Nowhere about was he able to discern a watchman.

Without a quiver of hesitation—moments were invaluable, if what he feared were true—he strode to the gangway, passed down and with absolute nonchalance dropped into the nearest boat, stepping from one to another 'till he had gained the outermost. To his joy he found a pair of oars stowed beneath the thwarts.

CHAPTER XX.
I Kirkwood had paused to moralize upon the discovery, he would have laid it all at the door of his lucky star and would have been wrong. We who have never stooped to petty larceny know that the girl had been placed there at the direction of his evil genius bent upon facilitating his descent into the avenue of crime.

Unhitching the painter, he set one oar against the gunwale of the boat and with a powerful thrust sent his own fleet (so call it for convenience) stern first out upon the river, then sat him composedly down, fitted the oars to their locks and began to pull straight across stream, trusting to the current to carry him down to the Athene. He had already marked down that vessel's riding light and that not without a glow of gratitude to see it still aloft and in proper juxtaposition to the river bank, proof that it had not moved.

He pulled a good oar, reckoning his distance prettily and skipping the blunders at just the right moment, brought the little boat in under the brigantine's counter with scarce a jar.

An element of surprise he held essential to the success of his plan, whatever that might turn out to be.

Standing up, he caught the brigantine's after rail with both hands, one of which held the painter of the purloined boat, and lifted his head above the deck line. A short survey of the deserted after deck gave him further assurance. The anchor watch was not in sight. He may have been keeping well forward by Stryker's instructions, or he may have crept off for forty winks. Whatever the reason for his absence from the post of duty, Kirkwood was relieved not to have him to deal with and, drawing himself gently in over the rail, made the painter fast and stepped noiselessly over toward the lighted oblong of the companionway. A murmur of voices from below comforted him with the knowledge that he had not miscalculated this time. At last he stood within striking distance of his quarry.

The syllables of his surname ringing clearly in his ears and followed by Stryker's fleeting laugh, brought him to a pause. He flushed hotly in the darkness. The captain was retelling with relish some of his most successful witticisms at Kirkwood's expense. Mulready laughed with him, if a little uncertainly.

(To be Continued.)

was not audible, but he broke the pause that followed.

"I don't know," he said with dawning emphasis. "You say you landed him without a penny in his pocket? I don't call that a good plan at all. Of course he ain't a factor, but—well, it might've been as well to give him his fare home. He might make trouble for us somehow. I don't mind telling you, cap'n, that you're an ass. Personally I'm kind of sorry for the boy. He wasn't a bad sort, as his kind runs, and he was no fool, from what little I saw of him. I wonder what he wants."

"Possibly," Mulready chimed in smoothly, "you can explain what you wanted of him in the first place. How do you come to drag him into this business?"

"Oh, that!" Calendar laughed shortly. "That was partly accident, partly inspiration. I happened to see his name on the Press register. He'd put himself down as from Frisco. I figured it out that he would be next door to broke and getting desperate, ready to do anything to get home, and thought we might utilize him to smuggle some of the stuff into the States. Since before, if you'll remember, that was before we got together. Mulready—I picked up a fellow countryman on the Strand. He was down and out, jumped at the job, and we made a neat little wad on it."

"The more fool you to take outsiders into your confidence," grumbled Mulready.

"Ow!" interrogated Calendar, mimicking Stryker's accent. Inimitably. "Well, you've got a heap to learn about this game, Mul. About the first thing is

FRENCH OPENED THE ROAD.

How the General Cleared the Way at Klipdrift, South Africa.

THE PEAT INDUSTRY.

Dominion's New Venture Has a Promising Future.

Many Canadians are probably unaware of how brilliant a soldier Gen. Sir John French, who is now in Canada on a mission to inspect the military forces of this Dominion, really is. By critics as disinterested as the German military attaches who accompanied the British forces in the South African campaign he is regarded as one of the most brilliant cavalry leaders who ever commanded men. The feat which impressed them, and which is described at length in their report on the tactics and strategy with which the war was conducted made for the German War Office, occurred at Klipdrift, on the road to Kimberley. Gen. French was in command of the force which sought to open the way to Kimberley then under siege. He advanced with a force of six thousand cavalry and a supporting force of artillery, and on arrival at Klipdrift it was found that the Boers had fortified every height on the other side of a deep valley and had, as they thought, absolutely blocked the road to Kimberley, since they could not be dislodged except at terrible loss of life and by an enormously superior force. Scanning the hills with his glasses Gen. French discerned what is known as a "saddle" or gap between two hills. The Boers had so fortified the slopes of these that on short notice they could annihilate any force that attempted to get through the gap. Quick as a flash an inspiration came to him. He at once gave orders for his artillery to open fire and thus draw on themselves the fire of the guns of the Boers on the opposite height. This was but a cover for his main scheme. His whole force of six

Previous efforts to manufacture a commercial peat fuel in Canada had failed, so Dr. Eugene Haanel and other officials of the Dominion Mines Branch recently decided to establish an experimental plant.

The Government acquired a peat bog of 300 acres located at Alfred, near Caledonia Springs, Ontario, fifty miles from the Capital. A storage shed that will hold 300 tons of air-dried peat was built; also a blacksmith shop and an office. After machinery was installed, men were set at work digging out the peat belt, and making it into small squares, or as they are called, peat briquettes.

The process of manufacture is comparatively simple. The peat is shovelled into a carrier, which carries it upwards until it falls into what is known as a hopper. It is not, when taken from the ground, moist enough, water is automatically sprayed on it, and then it passes from the hopper into the conveyor, which dump it at a spot where a device for cutting it up into blocks passes over it.

This device passes over it in one direction, making fourteen straight cuts. Then it is cut at right angles to this. This leaves what looks like several hundred pieces of black clay, shaped a little larger than bricks. Nature does most of the rest. These

KING'S INHERITED PRIVILEGES.

He Has a Monopoly on the Printing of Bibles and Prayer Books.

The King is sole owner of the beds of all tidal rivers in Great Britain. He is also proprietor of all that part of the shore surrounding the British coasts which lies between high and low water mark. He may put this to any use which he thinks fit. Of course theoretically, he is owner of every inch of British soil, but he would not dare to put this proprietorship to actual test. Any land discovered by any of his subjects becomes his. Had a Britisher been the discoverer of the North Pole, the North Pole would have been King Edward's, and would now have passed into the ownership of King George. Again, if an island were to arise suddenly within the three-mile radius of the seas surrounding the British Isles it would immediately become the property of the reigning sovereign.

The King has the sole right to print the Bible, the Book of Common Prayer, and all Acts of Parliament in the United Kingdom. If he so desired he could forbid the printing of any or all of them within the British dominions.

The sturgeon and the whale are popularly known as royal fish. Whenever they are cast upon the coast of England the sturgeon's body becomes the property of the King, while the whale's is divided between the King and the Queen—the former taking the head and the latter the tail. Some old authors justify this division on the ground that the Queen needs the whale's tail to furnish her wardrobe with whalebone. But it has been rightly objected to these old authors that whalebone, or whalebone, comes from the head and not from the tail of the whale. Also, purists have recoil at the use of the word "fish" as applied to the whale, which is not a fish at all, but a mammal.

King Edward VII, possessed a number of distinctions that were personal to himself. He was a clergyman, a lawyer, and a doctor. As prebendary of St. David's Cathedral in Wales he received a salary of £1, or \$5, a year, which entitled him to preach a sermon in the cathedral pulpit. He was called to both the English and the Irish bars, though it would have been impossible for him to practice the profession of a barrister in view of the fact that this would have antagonized the old-time convention forbidding the bodily presence of the King in the temples of justice where he was constructively imminent. Some years ago the Royal College of Physicians made him a member of the Faculty, and the Royal College of Surgeons also gave him permission to append the initials F.R.C.S. after his name. He welcomed all these honors in order that he might be associated with all fields of the national life.

EDWARD'S BURIAL PLACE.
Body of Late King to Lie in Albert Chapel, Windsor Castle.

Since the death of King Edward in the winter of 1902, his body has been buried in the Albert Chapel, as a mausoleum. As the castle ranks next to the abbey, in its chapels lies

Edward, in his body.

Memorial services are held at the Albert Chapel every year on the anniversary of the king's death.

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Two years later the expedition was renewed, and this time carried out successfully. It was midsummer when Champlain, accompanied by twelve Frenchmen and a small band of Indians, set out from Montreal in canoes on his extended tour into the interior of Canada. The journey was one of toil and hardship. All day they paddled up the river or carried their canoes and baggage over the rough portages at points where rapids and cataracts made navigation impossible—at the Long Sault above Carillon, at the Chaudiere opposite Ottawa city, at the Chats, the Calumets and the many other points where the fickle river suddenly changes its placid course into a raging torrent. "It would be hard to tell you," wrote Champlain in a letter to a friend, "how tired I was with paddling all day, with all my strength, among the Indians; wading the rivers a hundred times and more, through the mud and over the sharp rocks that cut my feet; carrying the canoe and luggage through the rapids to avoid the falls, and cataracts made navigation impossible."

At Mattawa a river flows into the Ottawa from the west. This was followed until it dwindled to a stream too small to float canoes; and then the portage was taken that brought them to the shores of Lake Nipissing.

Here dwelt a small nation whose name the lake now bears, a people so beset with demons and given over to superstitions that the Jesuit missionaries called them "The Sorcerers." Crossing the lake to its outlet their canoes now glided swiftly down the French River. The ten glutinous Indians, having by this time devoured all the provisions, hunger became pressing, and the party landed from time to time to gather raspberries and blueberries. While collecting their dinner one day from the bushes they suddenly came upon a band of three hundred Indians, also engaged in gathering blueberries which they dried in the sun for winter use. They wore their hair in such a startling fashion that Champlain called them the "Cheveux Relées." "Not one of our couriers," writes Champlain, "takes so much pains in dressing his locks." Their only other bodily adornment was the tattooing with which their bodies were covered. They were armed with bows and arrows and shields but were entirely naked. From them Champlain learned that the great lake was not far distant.

After leaving this remarkable band of Indians, Champlain and his party continued their journey and soon reached the broad expanse of the Georgian Bay. Coasting along its eastern shores they crossed Byng Inlet and Parry Sound, now a lake port of one of the great railway systems of the country, and finally landed a little west of the harbor of Penetanguishene. From there a path led them to the villages of the Hurons, which were scattered through the district lying between Lake Huron and Lake Simcoe, and which now forms the northern part of Simcoe County.

The visitors were received with open arms and given a hearty welcome, principally because Champlain promised to accompany the Hurons on an invasion of the country of their implacable enemies, the Five Nations of the Iroquois. The fame of the victory over the Mohawks, won chiefly through the assistance of Champlain and his white companions, during their trip up Lake Champlain in 1609, had reached the western Hurons. Firearms had not yet come into use among the Indians, and the Hurons believed that they could easily conquer even the fierce Iroquois, if they had the assistance of Champlain and his companions, armed with thunder, as the Hurons described the Frenchmen's arquebuses, or primitive muskets.

Canada Now Stands Fifth.

A statement prepared by the census and statistics branch of the Department of Agriculture shows that among wheat-producing countries of the world Canada now ranks fifth. The total production of wheat in Canada last year is given as 166,744,000 bushels, as compared with 112,634,000 bushels in 1903.

Still Cheaper.
"Isn't it cheaper to move than to pay rent?" I inquired of the young married man.

"I suppose it is," he replied, with a settled air, "but my plan is cheaper than either. I live with my father-in-law."

Dried Seaweed.
The Norwegians make use of dried seaweed for fuel.



but you must trust old man Know-it-all which is me, I've run more diamonds into the States in one way or another in my time than you ever had out of the shirt front of a taffy or the Empire from before the graft too hot for you and me to stand.

He pulled a good oar, reckoning his distance prettily and skipping the blunders at just the right moment, brought the little boat in under the brigantine's counter with scarce a jar. An element of surprise he held essential to the success of his plan, whatever that might turn out to be.

Standing up, he caught the brigantine's after rail with both hands, one of which held the painter of the purloined boat, and with a powerful thrust sent his own fleet (so call it for convenience) stern first out upon the river, then sat him composedly down, fitted the oars to their locks and began to pull straight across stream, trusting to the current to carry him down to the Athene. He had already marked down that vessel's riding light and that not without a glow of gratitude to see it still aloft and in proper juxtaposition to the river bank, proof that it had not moved.

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COMING ON ITS OWN SPECIAL TRAIN
AL. G. BARNE'S
CIRCUS
WILL EXHIBIT ONE DAY ONLY
GLEICHEN
FRIDAY, 8th JULY

200
WILD
BEASTS
200



21 Groups of Forest Bred Wild Animals 21

Elephants, African Lions, Tigers, Pumas,
Lecpards, Russian Bears, Riding Arabian
Stallions

10 Associate Attractions 10

EVERY DAY: RAIN OR SHINE

2 Perform aces: Afternoon at 2; Evening at 8

Gleichen FRIDAY, 8th JULY

New Lumber Yard at
NAMAKA

Revelstoke Sawmill Co., Ltd.,

Have Now on Hand a
Complete Stock of Dry Lumber
And all Kinds of
Building Materials

In Grade and Quality there is None Better.

CALL and Get OUR FIG RES Before Buying
Yards at Gleichen, Namaka, and Calgary



Proclamation

"Wash-Overs for mine!" is a common expression used by Wash-Overs. (You can't wear Wash-Overs without becoming enthusiastic about them).

Try a pair and see!

The Gleichen Trading Co., Ltd.

W. H. JAMES, Manager

ELEPHANTS
CAMELS
PONIES
DOGS
MONKEYS
ALL ACTORS

TOWN AND DISTRICT

A meeting of the Conservatives
will be held on Friday evening but
fall through for want of support.

A meeting of the Gleichen Fire
Brigade will be held on Monday
next, 27th inst., all members are
requested to attend.

The local Rifle Club held a sh of
on Thursday evening last, but as
only a few members were present
the meeting was confined to sweep
string.

Bert Allen will open a shooting
gallery on Monday next in
experts and would-be experts in
marksmanship can test their skill
and punshing the "bull's eye".

In the last session of the recently
elected Council is a thoroughly repre-
sentative body of our community
embracing successful business men
of the town. Therefore we can
assure you that the new
methods being adopted will bring
order to the times.

John Dafe, Esq., of Calgary, was
in town for a few days this week,
spending quite an amount of time in
a few of the local saloons. It is said
that he is leaning towards his old
home—Gleichen.

Mr. Dingman informed us that
permission has been obtained from
the Canadian Pacific to bring
Indians to Lethbridge and to the
reverence to many parents and
children on intending to visit Calgary
July 1st. In July 1st, it is
hoped to have some future
dishes in hope that our newly elected
Lord Mayor and corporation will be
able to give a fitting and
memorable holiday. Friday 29th
July has been suggested and seems
to meet with the approval of those
interested.

A meeting was held on Tuesday
night in the Methodist Church to
discuss the formation of a
Gleichen branch of the
Alberta Farmers' Association.
The discussion was on the
district, whether members or
not, are urged to join the
Alberta Farmers' Association.
It is expected that
interest will be brought before the
meeting, amongst them being
Frank J. Frazee, Representative in
Provincial Parliament, "Farmers'
Elevator," etc. An invitation was
extended to all members to meet
for a picnic at South Camp Ferry
on July 4th. Kindly come
time.

The 2nd monthly meeting of
the United Farmers of Alberta
Gleichen branch, will be held at
Gleichen on Saturday, 2nd July, at
7 P.M. The meeting will be
open to the public. It is expected
that the platform will be
composed of persons who
will be brought before the
meeting, amongst them being
Frank J. Frazee, Representative in
Provincial Parliament, "Farmers'
Elevator," etc. An invitation was
extended to all members to meet
for a picnic at South Camp Ferry
on July 4th. Kindly come
time.

It is not generally known, but
nevertheless a fact that there are
still wild living who can remember
the time when tomatoes were
raised merely for their beauty.
The beauty was the principal oak, danger-
ous to be eaten by any person who
had completed persons. Years of
acquaintance, however, have
made it a common dish with
the completed persons. Years of
beginning has actually raised with
a combined capital of over thirty
million dollars, which diabetes
and other diseases have
each year and aggregates an output
of two hundred and forty million
tons.

The first picnic in connection with
the Namaka Sunday School, was held on
Wednesday last, 15th June. The
annual took place at a
determine place, and the
place to the Strange Ranch.

The day was gloriously fine and upwards
sixty persons, children and adults
participated in the enjoyment of the
morning. All the arrangements for
picnic were in a strong
and satisfactory manner.

At midday all sat down
to a splendid dinner, nicely served by
the hostess, up to the swings, games and
athletic sports. The tug of war
contest between the married men
and the single men was the
victory for the bachelors after a
good struggle. The picnic was a
great success and one can
assure to thoroughly enjoy the
outing.

It is much more noble to fight
for principle than for mere money,
and the former is much more
plentiful than cash.

We can remember the time when
a man with \$10,000 or over was
sanitized and I am not so old. None
of those good old days in ours.

Horses and Conveyances
to Hire.

Good Stabling and Feed

BEST WATER IN TOWN

Every Attention
and Care

Proprietors

Semi-Ready Clothing at
McCammon & Ramsay's



THE WHITE MAN'S BURDEN
That of securing satisfactory Cloth-
ing Ready to Wear, has been
REMOVED

By Semi-ready Hand Tailored
Clothing for Men.

Suits Finished to Your Measure
in Two Hours.

Our Special Order Department is
also doing a Hustling Business.

Over 900 Special Order Samples in
Stock for your selection. Your measure
out you get your suit in 12 days. A pur-
chase of \$100.00 entitles you to a 10%
discount, and a 15% discount on purchases
over \$200.00 than you have been used to paying our
tailors. And a Suit that will be, in
every respect, better than can now be pro-
duced by the old fashioned tailor.

Every Week we are sending in a large number of Order... Drop in and
See Our Selection. PRICES, \$15.00 \$18.00, \$20.00, \$22.00, \$25.00,
and \$30.00. Types A, B, C, D, E, F, G. We fit any physique. No
matter what your size.

Also a Beautiful Selection of Ready to Wear Suits in Stock,
Prices: \$7.50 to \$30.00

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We carry a City Stock and Selection as Choice.

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Store....

Carries a Complete
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Ready Made Clothing
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W. G. & R. Shirts and Collars
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Hats and Caps
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F. H. BLACKBURN,
Gleichen, Alta.

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EXHIBITION
CALGARY.

JUNE 30 TO JULY 7,
1910

LARGE PRIZE LIST

ALL FREIGHT REFUNDED
Exhibits Originating in
Alberta.

Over \$1000 Offered
For Grain Competition, including
Acre Yield Competition.

MILKING MACHINE DEMON-
STRATION AND LECTURES

MAGNIFICENT ART & CHINA DISPLAY

REST MUSIO
AND
ATTRACITONS

INCLUDING THE

NAVARAS LADIES' BAND

GRAND FIREWORKS DISPLAY

Albert's Ten Snow-white
POLAR BEARS

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SIX TRAINED STALLIONS

The

ABDALLAH BROTHERS,
Marvelous Acrobats.

RAMAZA AND ARNO,
Clever Comedians.

AL. G. Barnes'

TRAINED WILD

ANIMAL

SHOWS

Reproduction of the Making of the

BLACKPEPPERS

INDIAN

TREATY

Illuminated with Fireworks.

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